

UNIT 18

The Power of Nature

Vocabulary:

geyser	نبع ماء حار	volcano	بركان
wave	موجة	electrical storm	عاصفة كهربائية
absorb	يمتص / يستوعب	absorption	امتصاص
eclipse	كسوف/خسوف	harmful	ضار
sight	البصر	ultraviolet rays	الأشعة فوق البنفسجية
cause	يسبب / سبب	drought	الجفاف
lightning	البرق	northern	شمالي
occur	يحدث / يوجد	phenomenon	ظاهرة
rainfall	سقوط الأمطار	southern	جنوبي
wavy	متموج	solar eclipse	كسوف الشمس
lunar eclipse	خسوف القمر	distance	مسافة / بعد
temperature	درجة الحرارة	safely	بأمان
sunglasses	نظارة شمسية	powers of nature	قوي الطبيعة
weather forecast	النشرة الجوية	occurrence	حدوث
giant	ضخم / عملاق	weather experts	خبراء الطقس
Little Ice Age	العصر الجليدي الأصغر	windy	عاصف / مليء بالرياح
sunny	شمس	rainy	ممطر
stormy	عاصف	Antarctica	منطقة القطب الجنوبي
extreme weather	طقس متطرف	storm chaser	مطارد الرياح
definitely	بالتأكيد	clear night	ليلة صافية
star	نجم	planet	كوكب
galaxy	مجرة	meteorite	نيزك / شهاب
comet	مذنب	astronomy	علم الفلك
blow	تهب / ينفخ	atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
atmospheric pressure	الضغط الجوي	erupt	يثور
scientific data	معلومات علمية	scientific evidence	دليل علمي
collect data	يجمع معلومات	predictable	يمكن التنبؤ به
evidence	دليل	head for	يتجه الي
barrier	حاجز	the Cairo Tower	برج القاهرة
observatory	مرصد	meteorology	علم الأرصاد الجوية

meteorologist	عالم أرصاد جوية	radiation	الإشعاع
arid	جاف	human beings	البشر
degree centigrade	درجة مئوية	drown	يغرق
surfing	التزلج علي الماء	snow storm	عاصفة ثلجية
tornado	إعصار	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
heat wave	موجة حارة	hurricane	إعصار (مصحوب ببرق ورعد ومطر)
phenomenal	غير عادي / استثنائي	phenomenally	بشكل غير عادي
phenomena	ظواهر (جمع ظاهرة)	ball lightning	برق علي شكل كرة
average wind speed	متوسط سرعة الرياح	around	حوالي
benefit	يفيد / يستفيد	agricultural land	أرض زراعية
farmland	أرض زراعية	fertile land	أرض خصبة
crossing places	أماكن عبور	thick mud	طمي سميك
annual flooding	الفيضان السنوي	artificial fertilizers	أسمدة صناعية
population	السكان	irrigate	يروي
irrigation	الري	available for	متاح أو متوافر لـ
tide	المد والجزر	various = different	مُختلف

Words and their antonyms:

extreme	متطرف	mild / moderate	معتدل
strange	غريب	ordinary / familiar	عادي / مألف
productive	منتج	unproductive	غير منتج
failure	الفشل	success	النجاح
afraid	خائف	unafraid / brave	غير خائف / شجاع
incredible	لا يُصدق	credible/believable	يمكن تصديقه
rare	نادر	common	شائع
strong	قوي	weak	ضعيف
directly	بشكل مباشر	indirectly	بشكل غير مباشر
beneath	تحت	above	فوق
violent	عنيف	gentle	رقيق
heat	الحرارة	cold	البرودة

Prepositions and Expressions:

at the sight of	عند رؤية	come into sight	يظهر
catch sight of	يلمح	life on earth	الحياة علي الأرض
disappear beneath the sea	يختفي تحت البحر	a clap of thunder	قصف الرعد
put their lives in danger	تضع حياتهم في خطر	there's nothing wrong with	ليست هناك مشكلة في
take in liquid	يمتص السائل	look straight at	ينظر مباشرة إلي
have problems with	لديه مشاكل في	get too near to	يقترّب أكثر من اللازم من
fall on the earth	يسقط علي كوكب الأرض	stay on the surface	يظل علي السطح
block out/off the light	يحجب الضوء	ask for trouble	يُعرض نفسه للمتاعب
definitely not	بالتأكيد لا	be out for	لديه النية لعمل شيء
from time to time	أحيانا / من حين لآخر	open to the public	مفتوح للجمهور
have a temperature	حرارته مرتفعة	take the temperature	يقيس درجة الحرارة
active volcano	بركان نشيط	import from	يستورد من
extinct volcano	بركان خامد	a flash of lightning	وميض البرق
in a southerly direction	في اتجاه الجنوب	in a northerly direction	في اتجاه الشمال
in a westerly direction	في اتجاه الغرب	in an easterly direction	في اتجاه الشرق
a talented person	شخص موهوب	export to	يُصدر إلي

Derivatives:

Verb		Noun		Adj.	
harm	يضر	harm	ضرر	harmful	ضار
absorb	يمتص	absorption	امتصاص	absorbent	ماص
enable	يُمكن	ability	قدرة / استطاعة	able	قادر
economize	يقتصد	economy	الاقتصاد	economic	اقتصادي
				economical	موفر
see	يري	sight	البصر		
develop	يُطور / ينمي	development	تطور / تنمية	developed	متطور / متقدم
reduce	يقلل	reduction	تخفيض / تقليل	reduced	مُخَفَّض
		Violence	العنف	Violent	عنيف
Occur	يحدث	Occurrence	بركان		
Heat	يسخن	Heat	الحرارة	Hot	حار/ساخن

Irregular Verbs:

mishear / misheard / misheard	يخطئ في سماع	overhear / overheard / overheard	يسمع بالصدفة
misread / misread	يخطئ في قراءة	oversee / oversaw / overseen	يُشرف علي
overeate / overate / overeaten	يُفرط في الأكل	oversleep / overslept / overslept	يُفرط في النوم
slide / slid / slid	ينزلق		

Collocations and Vocabulary for Translation

historical phenomenon	ظاهرة تاريخية	planetary motion	حركة الكواكب
social problems	مشكلات اجتماعية	a source of relief	مصدر ارتياح
rough sea	بحر هائج	scientific progress	التقدم العلمي
hard currency	العملة الصعبة	weapons of mass destruction	أسلحة الدمار الشامل
scientific revolution	ثورة علمية	elderly people	كبار السن
have priority over	له الأولوية علي	cost of living	تكلفة المعيشة
harmful emissions	انبعاثات ضارة	withstand drought	يتحمل الجفاف
widespread phenomenon	ظاهرة منتشرة	natural aptitude	استعداد طبيعي
natural phenomenon	ظاهرة طبيعية	violent storm	عاصفة عنيفة
enormous damage	أضرار هائلة	cause addiction	يسبب الإدمان
heavy rain	مطر غزير	vitamin deficiency	نقص الفيتامينات
high waves	أمواج عالية	strong wind	رياح عاتية

Definitions:

absorb	Take in
eclipse (n)	when the sun or the moon seems to disappear, because of the positions of the sun, moon and earth
harmful	causing damage
geyser	a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise
heat	The temperature of something when it is hot
ultraviolet rays	light which can make people's skin go darker
sunburn	When your skin is burned after spending too long in the sun
drought	a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water
lightning (n)	a bright flash of electrical light in the sky during a storm
northern	in or from the north part of a country or area
occur	to happen
phenomenon	something unusual that happens
rainfall	the amount of rain that falls on an area in a period of time
port	An area of city where ships arrive and leave from
degrees centigrade	What you use to measure temperature
directly	With no other person or thing between
violent	Attacking people and trying to hurt or kill them
beneath	Under, at a lower level than

The Listening Text

Amena : We've been learning that some people are afraid that the light from the sun might go out permanently during an **eclipse**.

Professor : Really? Well, that couldn't happen, of course. But people are right to think that the sun's very important.

Shahd : Yes, that's right. Without **heat** and light from the sun, there would be no life on Earth, would there?

Professor : Definitely not! Humans have always understood this.

Shahd : So, what exactly is the sun, Professor?

Professor : It's a giant ball of hot gasses, which is 150 million kilometres from the Earth.

Amena : Wow! As far as that! Is it true that the temperature of the sun is 15 million degrees centigrade?

Professor : Yes. On condition that you took the temperature at its centre, it would be that hot. The surface of the sun is about 6,000 degrees centigrade.

Shahd : That's incredible.

Professor : The sun gives us heat and light, which we need, but it also gives out x-rays and ultraviolet **rays**, which can be very **harmful** to life.

Shahd : Really? Can you explain why they don't usually hurt us, then?

Professor : I'll try and explain. Most of these rays are **absorbed** in the atmosphere, so they aren't able to affect us. But I ought to warn you about one very important thing.

Shahd : What's that?

Professor : The sun is incredibly strong and you should never look straight at it.

Shahd : Is it OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?

Professor : No, I'm afraid it's not. You won't damage your eyes as long as you don't look at the sun. A friend of mine now has problems with his eyes. He wouldn't have damaged his eyesight unless he'd looked at the sun. Just remember, never to look at the sun **directly**.

Amena : And of course, the sun can burn your skin. We went to the beach last week and my sister got **sunburn**.

Professor : That's right, but she would have been fine provided that she'd worn sun cream.

Read the following passage carefully:

Unusual weather

The word weather usually means the sun, rain, wind or snow. If you live in southern Europe or Africa, you know that temperatures are higher and there is less rain than if you live in **northern** Europe or Canada. It is unusual for a weather forecast to surprise us.

However, strange weather can **occur** all over the world. For example, people have seen giant pieces of ice falling from the sky. And what would you think if you saw a ball of light as big as a football on a plane, or floating through your home? Weather experts call these balls ball **lightning**.

Some storms are very unusual and may cause terrible damage. The English town of Dunwich was once an important port, but in the fourteenth century, high waves and **violent** storms hit the area and most of the town disappeared **beneath** the sea. The worst storm in Britain killed more than 8000 people in 1703. The worst flood in history was in 1887 in China when the Yellow River flooded and killed around a million people.

Unusual weather is becoming more common, with very high or low temperatures and very heavy **rainfall** all over the world. This causes **serious** droughts in some places and floods in others. However, this is not a modern **phenomenon**: in Europe in the eighteenth century, there was a Little Ice Age when rivers like the River Thames in England froze.

What will happen to our weather in the future? Unless we can stop global warming, one day 'unusual weather' may not be unusual any more.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-People are not often surprised by (sports news – road accidents – weather forecasts – new fashion).
- 2-Dunwich disappeared under the sea after (it was hit by a violent storm – an earthquake – a volcano – a drought).
- 3-The worst storm in Britain, which killed more than 8000 people, took place in (1887 – 1903 – 1703 – 1604).
- 4-Around a million people died in China when (the Yellow River – the Nile River – the Dead Sea – the Mississippi) flooded.
- 5-Very high temperatures can cause (snowstorms – sandstorms – droughts – hurricanes).
- 6-In Europe during the eighteenth century, there was (a Little Ice Age – heavy rain – a serious drought – a strong earthquake)

Answer the following questions:

- 7-Where was the worst flood in history?
- 8-When did the River Thames freeze?
- 9-Where can strange weather occur nowadays?
- 10-Find words in the passage which mean:
 - a) happening often in many places
 - b) someone who has a special skill or special knowledge of a subject

Language Notes

📌 Sight البصر

• He lost his sight when he was 5 years old.

📌 Sight/sighted (v) يتمكن من رؤية شيء من بعيد

• After two months at sea, the sailors sighted land.

📌 Sights المعالم الهامة التي تستحق الزيارة

• If you come to London, I'll show you the sights.

♦ تستخدم wear لوصف عادة أو مظهر الشخص:

♦ wear (مفعول +) يلبس / يكون مرتديا ..

- He was wearing his best suit at the party.
- Policemen usually wear a uniform.
- We wear light clothes in summer.

♦ put on (مفعول +) يقوم بارتداء ..

- Put on your coat – it's cold.
- She put on her uniform and went to school.
- Hurry up. Put on your shoes. We are late for school.

♦ dress (بدون مفعول) = (I) يلبس

- She always dresses fashionably.

♦ لاحظ انه في حالة وجود مفعول بعد dress يختلف المعنى:

- Can you dress the kids for me? يساعد شخص علي ارتداء ملابسه

♦ be dressed in (بعدها مفعول) يكون مرتديا = be wearing

- He was dressed in a black suit. = He was wearing a black suit.

📌 The reason why + جملة

📌 The reason for + n. / V+ ing

- ♦ The reason why he came late was that he missed the bus.
- ♦ The reason for his absence was that he was ill.

📌 cause + n يسبب

📌 cause + to +inf يسبب

- ♦ The fire caused a lot of damage.
- ♦ What caused you to change your mind?

📌 cause of + n سبب

- ♦ The cause of the fire is still unknown.

📌 Appear + Adj. يبدو

📌 Appear + Adv. يظهر

- ♦ The right colours can make a small room appear much bigger.
- ♦ A man appeared suddenly from behind a tree.

🏠 Go + Adj. = become + Adj.

♦ go dark/mad/blind/deaf/dumb

♦ The idea of going grey doesn't bother me, but I'd hate to go bald. أصلع

♦ If anything goes wrong, just call me.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الفعل المساعد do قبل فعل الجملة للتأكيد على حدوث الفعل ويستخدم في المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط فقط:

♦ We do have a lot of information about the sun.

♦ He did ask me for money.

♦ لاحظ استخدام on earth بعد بعض أدوات الاستفهام لتعبر عادةً عن الدهشة أو الغضب:

♦ What on earth did you do that for?

♦ How on earth can the moon block out the sun's light?

♦ Why on earth didn't you tell me before?

♦ تستخدم الكلمات northern / southern / eastern / western قبل اسم الدولة أو المنطقة:

♦ This city is located in northern Spain. = in the north of

♦ He lived for a few years in southern France. = in the south of

♦ تستخدم الكلمات westerly / southerly / northerly / easterly قبل كلمة direction أو لتدل على اتجاه الرياح :

♦ A westerly wind comes from the west.

♦ They walked in a southerly direction.

Words often confused:

🏠 drought الجفاف

🏠 draught. (= draft) تيار هواء بارد

♦ This year, a severe **drought** has ruined the crops.

♦ Can you close the door? There's an awful **draught** in here.

🏠 Lighting الإضاءة

🏠 Lightning البرق/صاعقة

♦ Better street **lighting** might help to reduce crime.

♦ That tree was struck by **lightning**.

🏠 economic اقتصادي

🏠 economical موفر

♦ **Economic** growth in Egypt is slow.

♦ A small car is more **economical** than a big one.

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

Choose the correct answer:

1. The best thing about our holiday to Iceland was our visit to see the (geyser - gear - grease - goose).
2. If it rains so hard that the soil cannot (include - consist - absorb - develop) water quickly enough, there are floods.
3. When there is a/an (tips - eclipse - lips - drips), of the sun, everything goes dark and the birds stop singing.
4. You cannot see ultraviolet (pays - trays - rays - lays), but they can still damage your skin.
5. She does not need to wear glasses. There is nothing wrong with her (sight - hearing - feeling - head).
6. Scientists are not sure what causes volcanoes to (adapt - adopt - erupt - corrupt).
7. Greece and Spain are in (westerly - southern - southerly - the south) Europe.
8. An eclipse of the sun is a strange natural (phenomenon - photocopy - photocell - phobia).
9. Storms can (behave - favour - disturb - occur) at any time and in any place.
10. It has not rained here for five months. It is the longest (doubt - draught - drought - drift) anyone can remember.
11. When I was a child, I used to be afraid of storms. I covered my eyes so that I could not see the (tightening - sighting - lighting - lightning).
12. Alexandria is in the (north - northern - northerly - westerly) of Egypt.
13. Electrical storms are a common (assurance - clearance - occurrence - disappearance) in our part of the country.
14. These trees have grown (centrally - phenomenally - classically - critically) tall in the last two years.
15. Where we live, the wind usually blows in a (southerly - south - west - east) direction.
16. Very (wide - broad - high - big) temperatures can make people ill.
17. The city was destroyed by high waves and (cruel - violent - unkind - aggressive) storms.
18. Storms can cause (curious - serious - strong - high) damage.
19. (Important - Strong - Heavy - Rich) rain and strong winds destroyed buildings all over the country.
20. Denmark is in (the north - northern - northerly) Europe.
21. To (cause - reason - occur - take place) means to make something happen.
22. A (fright - bright - delight - drought) is a long period of no rain.
23. (Lighting - Lightning - Shining - Beaming) is the light you see during an electrical storm.
24. A (phrase - phase - phenomenon - praise) is something unusual that happens.
25. (Northern - Southern - Western - Eastern) means in or from the north part of a country or area.
26. (Fight - Night - Light - Sight) is the ability to see.
27. A (geyser - pond - lake - ocean) is a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise.
28. (Ultrasonic - Ultraviolet - extra violet - violet) rays means light which can make people's skin go darker.

29. A/An (storm – drought – darkness - Eclipse) occurs when the sun or moon seems to disappear, because one of them is passing between the other and the Earth.
30. The earthquake (resulted – caused – prevented - avoided) millions of people to abandon their homes.
31. Sugar (occurs – happens – takes place – finds) naturally in fruit.
32. Why on (the earth – the ground – floor – earth) are you shouting at me?
33. They drove their car in an easterly (direction – deduction – production – connection).
34. The ultraviolet rays cause the skin to (bring – come – go - lose) darker.
35. The two boys have been seen (heading – headed – to head - heads) for the beach.
36. He began to lose his (sight – sights – nights – fights) six years ago.
37. I (put on – wear - dress – put off) the kids before I go to work.
38. Central Africa is suffering one of the worst (droughts – days – weeks – months) of the century. There is almost no rain there.
39. The very cold weather caused the river (frozen – freezing - to freeze - freezes)
40. I (do – am doing – have done – had done) believe in hard work as the only road to success.
41. They found the body buried (over – above - beneath – next) a pile of leaves.
42. There's too much crime and (absence - violence – affluence – assistance) on TV.
43. It is not possible to observe this phenomenon (directly – definitely – densely – fashionably), but its effects can be seen in the rise in global temperatures.
44. Alexandria is an important Egyptian (court – sort – port – fort).
45. The temperature dropped to five degrees (percent – percentage – centimetre – centigrade).
46. If headaches only (occur – occupy – delay – play) at night, lack of fresh air and oxygen is often the cause.
47. The (draught - drought – sight – blight) has made farmers anxious about the harvest.
48. When you go out in the hot sun, you should always put cream on your skin to avoid getting (sunlit – sunrise – sunset – sunburnt).
49. The sun's (beat – neat - heat – heap) vaporizes the water of the ocean.
50. Black walls (absorb – abstain – abandon – abound) a lot of heat during the day.
51. That house was struck by (light – lighting - lightning – tightening) and burned down.
52. The amount of (rainbow – raincoat - rainfall – raindrop) determines the quality of the crop.
53. This discovery has given scientists a unique opportunity to study these unusual (phenomena – phenomenon – phenomenal – phenomenally).
54. Vitamin C increases the (abbreviation – addiction - absorption – invention) of iron from food.
55. If your (night - sight – site – right) is poor, you should not drive a car.
56. You can reduce the (occasion – occupation - occurrence – invasion) of **migraine headaches** الصداع النصفي with aspirin.
57. There's a (collect – connect – effect – direct) link between diet and heart disease.

58. People will have to get used to more flooding and (fights - droughts - heights - strikes) as climate change becomes a reality.

59. The gas company said they would send some men to fix the (beating - defeating - heating - greeting) system.

60. Fossil fuels have (led - caused - did - made) great damage to the environment.

Grammar

Alternatives to using IF راجع Unit 16

♦ الروابط الدالة على التنافض:

♣ Although/ Though / Even though بالرغم من

- She was in poor health. She continued to carry out her duties.

Although she was in poor health, she continued to carry out her duties.

♦ لاحظ ترتيب الجمل مع **although / though / even though** حيث أن الحدث غيرا لمتوقع يأتي في الجملة الثانية.

♦ وفي المثال السابق نجد أن الحدث غير المتوقع هو she continued to carry out her duties

♣ In spite of } علي الرغم من + n. / -ing / adj.+ n. ♣ Despite }

- **Although** the car's old, it still runs well.

In spite of being old, the car still runs well.

- There has been international pressure. Progress has slowed in the peace talks.

Despite international pressure, progress has slowed in the peace talks.

♣ In spite of the fact that } جملة + ♣ Despite the fact that }

- **Although** she joined the company only a year ago, she's already been promoted twice.

Despite joining the company only a year ago, she's already been promoted twice.

Despite the fact that she joined the company only a year ago, she's already been promoted twice.

♦ يمكن استخدام **as** بمعنى "بالرغم من" وفي هذه الحالة يكون ترتيب الجملة كالتالي:

فعل + فاعل + as + Adj

- **Though** it may seem strange, I like housework.

Strange as it may seem, I like housework.

♦ ويمكن استخدام **though** بنفس الطريقة السابقة:

- **Strange though** it may seem, I like housework.

♦ يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث بعد **although** إذا كانت الجملة أصلاً في المبنى للمجهول:

- **Although built** a long time ago, the house is still in good condition.

= **Although the house was built** a long time ago, it is still in good condition.

But / However / Yet

- They rushed to the hospital. They were too late.

They rushed to the hospital, **but** they were too late.

- They rushed to the hospital; **however**, they were too late.

They rushed to the hospital. **However**, they were too late.

- He is young. He is strong.

He is young, **but** he is strong.

He is young. **However**, he is strong.

♦ لاحظ أنه إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **However** يأتي بعدها الصفة أو الحال ثم الفاعل و الفعل وفي هذه الحالة يكون معناها بالرغم من (**= although**)

He studied hard. He got low marks.

However hard he studied, he got low marks. = **Although** he studied hard, he got low marks.

Present and past participles

♦ استخدامات الفعل المضاف له **-ing** والتصريف الثالث **Past participle**

♦ يستخدم الفعل المضاف له **-ing** في تكوين الأزمنة المستمرة:

- The children **are watching** television now.

◆ ويمكن أن يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - كإسم:

- I hate cooking.
- Shopping can be fun.

◆ ويمكن أن يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - كصفة:

- We were happy to see their smiling faces.
- The main problem today is rising prices.

◆ ويمكن أن يأتي الفعل المضاف له ing - بعد حرف الجر:

- We You can earn a lot of money by working hard..
- You can't drive without having a driving licence.

◆ وعندما يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - كفاعل للجملة، يكون الفعل دائما مفرد:

- Reading books is very useful.
- Learning Chinese is not easy.

◆ ويأتي الفعل المضاف له ing - بعد أفعال معينة مثل
enjoy/imagine/deny/admit/practise

- We enjoy learning English.
- He admitted stealing the money.

◆ ويأتي الفعل المضاف له ing - بعد الاسم في عبارات الوصل المختصرة:

- Who is that man standing over there? (=Who is that man who is standing...?)
- The boy talking to Angela is her younger brother. (=The boy who is talking....)

◆ ويأتي بعد الفعل Need ليعطى معنى المبنى للمجهول:

- This room needs cleaning. (=This room needs to be cleaned.)

◆ ويأتي بعد الصفة busy:

- He was busy doing his homework.

◆ ويستخدم في تكوين بعض الصفات المركبة:

- Economists love to make predictions about the fast-growing economies in East Asia.
- The ever-increasing population is a very serious problem in Egypt.

◆ ويستخدم في جمل العطف مع حذف الرابط and

- Jane sat on the beach and looked at the sea.
=Jane sat on the beach, looking at the sea.
- He put on his coat and left the house.
Putting on his coat, he left the house.

◆ و يستخدم فى الجمل الزمنية بدلا من after/when/while/as soon as

- After she cleaned the house, she saw a film.
= Cleaning the house, she saw a film.
- As soon as she saw the robbers, she called the police.
= Seeing the robbers, she called the police.
- When I arrived home, I found that the money had been stolen.
= Arriving home, I found that the money had been stolen.
- While I was driving the kids to school, I saw an accident.
= Driving the kids to school, I saw an accident.

◆ و يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - بعد الروابط الآتية فى حالة حذف الفاعل:

After / When / Before / Since /

- She's been quite different since she came back from America.
= She's been quite different since coming back from America.
- Before I do the exercises, I'll revise my lessons.
= Before doing the exercises, I'll revise my lessons.

◆ و يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - فى العبارات السببية بدلا من because/as/since

- Because/As/Since I didn't understand Tom's question, I was unable to give him an answer.
= Not understanding Tom's question, I was unable to give him an answer.
- I couldn't afford a holiday because I spent all my money on my new car.
= Spending all my money on my new car, I couldn't afford a holiday.

◆ فى حالة نفي الفعل المضاف له ing - نستخدم Not قبله:

- I hid behind the curtain because I didn't want them to see me.
= Not wanting them to see me, I hid behind the curtain.

◆ و يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - فى عبارات تدل على نتيجة غير مقصودة:

- I stayed at work rather late, so I missed my last train home.
= I stayed at work rather late, missing my last train home.
- He locked the door, so he trapped the cat inside.
= He locked the door, trapping the cat inside.

◆ و يستخدم الفعل المضاف له ing - بعد الأفعال catch/find/waste/spend

- My boss spends two hours a day travelling to work.
- Don't waste time playing computer games!
- They found their mother sitting in the garden.
- If I catch you stealing my apples again, there'll be trouble!

◆ لاحظ استخدام الفعل المضاف له -ing بعد حالات الملكية:

- Mona's getting the gold medal pleased all her family.
- Do you mind my going out for a while?

◆ استخدام الفعل المضاف له -ing بعد الأفعال see/watch/hear/notice يدل على جزء من الحدث:

- We saw them playing tennis. (We saw part of the game.).
- We heard him singing. (We heard part of the song)

◆ أما استخدام inf. بعد الأفعال see/watch/hear/notice يدل على اكتمال الحدث:

- We saw them play tennis. (We saw all the game.).
- We heard him sing. (We heard all the song)

◆ لا بد من استخدام V + ing. بعد الأفعال see/watch/hear/notice إذا سبقها can/could:

- I can hear people talking. They must be in the next room.
- We could see the woman jumping out of the window.

◆ يستخدم التصريف الثالث في الحالات الآتية:

1- تكوين زمنى المضارع التام والماضى التام:

- We haven't seen him since he went to London.
- After he had got the visa, he travelled to France.

2- فى جمل الوصل المختصرة بعد حذف ضمير الوصل وفعل to be:

- The dog hit by the car wasn't hurt.
- = The dog that was hit by the car wasn't hurt.
- The gold stolen in the robbery was never recovered.
- = The gold that was stolen in the robbery was never recovered.

3- فى الجمل الشرطية ، تبدأ به الجملة أو يأتى بعد If/Unless

- Looked after carefully, this coat will keep you warm through many winters.
- = If this coat is looked after carefully, it will keep you warm through many winters.
- Unless heated to the right temperature, this substance won't melt.
- = Unless this substance is heated to the right temperature, it won't melt.
- These clothes will shrink if washed in hot water.
- = These clothes will shrink if they are washed in hot water.

4- بعد Although/Once/Until إذا كانت الجملة أصلاً مبنية للمجهول:

- Once deprived of oxygen, brain cells begin to die within a few minutes.
- = Once brain cells are deprived of oxygen, they begin to die within a few minutes.
- Stir the food regularly for about 4-5 minutes until cooked.
- = Stir the food regularly for about 4-5 minutes until it is cooked.

- Although written a long time ago, the book is still widely read.
- = Although the book was written a long time ago, it is still widely read.

5- تستخدم Having + PP بدل الماضى التام فى جمل after/as soon as / because فى المعلوم

6- تستخدم Having been + PP بدل الماضى التام فى جمل after/as soon as / because فى

المجهول

- Having been invited to the party by Prince William himself, we could hardly refuse to go.
- = Since we had been invited to the party by Prince William himself, we could hardly refuse to go.
- Having been unemployed for over two years, I found it difficult to get work.
- = Because I had been unemployed for over two years, I found it difficult to get work.
- Not having had a shower for two days, I was desperate to get to the bathroom.
- = Because I hadn't had a shower for two days, I was desperate to get to the bathroom.
- Having taken the wrong train, I found myself in Alexandria, not Cairo.
- = Because I had taken the wrong train, I found myself in Bath, not Bristol.
- Having been told the bad news, Susan sat down and cried.
- = As soon as Susan had been told the news, she sat down and cried.
- Having been interrupted several times, he was rather annoyed.
- = Because he had been interrupted several times, he was rather annoyed.

◆ سواء بدأت الجملة بفعل مضاف له -ing أو تصريح ثالث ، لا بد أن يكون نفس الفاعل فى

الجملتين

Choose the correct answer:

1. (To win - Having won - Having been won - Won) the match, Susan jumped for joy.
2. I've read the book, (but - so - if - when) I haven't seen the film yet.
3. (Because - Although - So - When) I have not seen him before, I knew who he was.
4. (In spite - Although - Despite - Because) being nearly 60 years old, Ali still plays football.
5. (After - Although - Despite - But) we'd never met before, we got on very well.
6. (Even though - Therefore - As well - Despite) being very tired, I continued working.
7. I only met Naguib Mahfouz once, (as - but - besides - because) I've long been interested in his life.
8. (Although - Owing to - So - Despite) being known as a difficult man, I got on very well with him.
9. (Despite - In spite of - Although - So) we ran as fast as we could, we missed the bus.
10. (Because - Although - But - besides) he got a good job, he was not happy.
11. (Had worked - Having worked - Worked - Having been worked) all day, we were quite exhausted in the evening.

12. (Stop - Having stopped - Having been stopped - To stop) the car, the police officer wanted to see the documents.
13. (Having been typed - Having typed - Typing - To type) by the secretary, the letter was signed by the boss.
14. (Having lived - Lived - Having been living - Being lived) in Oxford for two years, she spoke English like a native speaker.
15. (Have rescued - Having been rescued - Having rescued - To be rescued), the injured man was taken to hospital.
16. (Lives - Lived - Having lived - Having been lived) there for such a long time, he didn't want to move to another town.
17. (Having cooked - Having been cooked - To cook - Cooked) the food, he set the table.
18. (Waiting - Have been waiting - To wait - Has been waiting) for the doctor, David read a magazine.
19. (Lost - Having lost - Have been losing - Losing) in the jungle, George had to find the way out on his own.
20. Having (spend - spending - spent - been spending) his childhood in London, he could speak English perfectly well.
21. (Washed - Having washed - Washing - To wash) at the right temperature, the dress will never shrink.
22. (Having unemployed - Having been unemployed - To be unemployed - Unemployed) for so long, he had lost all hope.
23. (Cleaned - Cleaning - Having cleaned - Having been cleaned) with hot water and soap, the surface maintains its original appearance over time.
24. (Reach - Reached - Reaching - Having been reached) the top of the stairs, he heard a strange noise that came from the ceiling.
25. (Not having - Not have - Not to have - Having not) any money, he had to stay home while his friends were out having fun.
26. (Felt - Feels - Feeling - To feel) tired, Leila went to bed early.
27. (Impressed - Having impressed - Impressing - To impress) by my work, the manager extended my contract.
28. (To explain - Have explained - Having explained - To be explaining) the problem, the boss asked the employee to solve it.
29. After (had dropped - drops - dropping - dropped) him at the station, I drove straight to the supermarket.
30. (Drinking - Drank - To drink - Drunk) his coffee, he thought about the problem.
31. (Having looked - Looked - Looking - Look) after carefully, the plant can live through the winter.
32. (Looked - To look - Looking - Had looked) down from the tower, we saw many people walking in the streets.

33. The umbrella (found – been found – finding – to find) at the bus stop belongs to John Smith.
34. The people (lived – had lived – living – being living) in that house are very friendly.
35. A million dollars' worth of jewellery (belonging – belongs – belonged – to be belonged) to the President's wife has been stolen.
36. Pictures (painting – painted – to paint – been painted) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds.
37. A lorry (carrying – carries – carried – being carried) fruit crashed on the motorway
38. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serving – be served – served – to serve) contain meat or fish.
39. The Harry Potter books, (written – wrote – writing – had been written) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films.
40. Having (mending – to mend – mended – been mending) the watch, I sent it to the owner.
41. (Has been – Losing – Having been lost – Having lost – Lost) his money, James was forced to walk home.
42. We enjoyed our camping holiday (though – although – in spite – despite) the rain.
43. (Despite – in spite – though – however) the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.
44. (But – As – However – Despite) having all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job.
45. We enjoyed our camping holiday (as – although – despite – in spite of) it rained every day.
46. (However – As – Although – Despite) he worked very hard, he didn't manage to pass the exam.
47. The holiday was great (although – despite – in spite – in spite of) the hotel wasn't very nice.
48. We decided to buy the house (as – because – even though – despite) we didn't really have enough money.
49. You keep making that stupid noise (as – even though – despite – In spite) I've asked you to stop three times.
50. (Because – As – Although – Despite) we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
51. (In spite of – Although – As – But) the difficulty, they managed to solve the math problem.
52. (However – Although – But – Despite) we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
53. (Despite – But – Though – Although) all the difficulties, the project started on time and was a success.
54. (Though – In spite of – Because – Unless) his lack of experience, he became a successful businessman.
55. (However – Despite – Although – Because) he's a millionaire, he drives a second-hand car.
56. (Despite – Though – However – As) working for the company for six months now, he never seems to know what to do.
57. . He won the race (even though – in spite – despite – but) he's much older than the others.

58. We have considered your proposal thoroughly بدقة, (but – despite – because – so) we are afraid to tell you that we cannot assent يوافق to it
59. (Despite – Though – Although – But) the heavy fog, we managed to get to the meeting on time
60. (Because – Therefore – In spite of – However) his illness, Benny went to school because he had an important exam.

Communication skills: Asking for and giving explanations

Asking for an explanation	Giving an explanation
Can you explain why...?	Let me explain.
Do you know how...?	I'll try and explain.
I'd like to know how...?	Here's what happens.
Why is it that...?	What happens is that..

Test on Unit 18

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- (As long – Provided – Imagine – Unless) as you don't look at the sun, you won't damage your eyes.
- (If – Unless – Without – On condition – As long) that you wear warm clothes, you won't get cold in the desert tonight.
- (Provided that – Had – Unless – Without) you use the telescope correctly, you will see some planets.
- They will get sunburnt if they (sat – sitting – had sat – sit) in the sun all day
- Open the door (provided – as long as – in case – on condition) of an emergency.
- Supposing that you went to China, how (will – do – would – have) you communicate?
- The teacher said that they could go on the boat to the island on condition that they (did – do – had done – does) what the captain told them.
- The team should win the match provided that they (are having – have had – have – were having) all their best players.
- We can study in the library (as long – so long as – as far as – unless) we don't make any noise.
- Tarek would not have caught that bus unless he (ran – had run – was running – has run) very fast.
- Mona would not have passed the exam (unless – as long as – on condition that – without) revising all week.
- Imagine that you (live – had lived – lived – are living) by the sea, would you go swimming every day?
- I'll swim in the sea today (unless – if – as long as – without) it's windy at the beach.

14. You won't feel tired tomorrow (on condition that – unless – without – imagine) you go to bed early tonight.
15. I won't know what the book is about (unless – as long as – should – without) reading it.
16. I (will play – would play – would have played – have played) tennis with you as long as I can borrow a tennis racket.
17. In the desert, temperatures in the summer can be more than 50 (marks – grades – certificates- degrees) centigrade.
18. The wind is coming (skillfully – deadly – rudely – directly) from the south.
19. The children got (sunburnt – consented – arrested – directed) after sitting in the sun all afternoon.
20. Tourists often find the (habit – height – hunt – heat) of summer in Egypt very difficult.
21. (Absent – Abstract – Attract – Absorbent) kitchen paper is very useful for housewives.
22. Natural catastrophes, such as (volcanic – satanic – atomic – diabetic) eruptions, may result in massive destruction.
23. Snow crystals form when (electric – academic – atmospheric – symbolic) conditions turn water vapour into ice
24. Damietta is an important (report - port – distort – export) in the north of Egypt.
25. England and Germany are in (the north – northern – the northern – northerly) Europe.
26. There is very little (rainfall – waterfall – pitfall – rock fall) in the south of Egypt.
27. We didn't want to see the film because it was about people fighting and being (victim – victor – violent – violet).
28. What's on the floor (beneath – up – over – above) the table?
29. It took me several days to (extract – absorb – upload – include) the fact of her death.
30. Children who witness (insistence – resistance – violence - absence) between parents often develop problems.

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions:

The United Nations has designated March 22nd World Water Day, as a means of focusing attention on the importance of a clean water supply and advocating the sustainable management of freshwater resources. This year's theme is "Water Quality: Clean Water for a Healthy World."

Safe drinking water is fundamental to healthy lives and **prosperous** communities. Every person needs 20 to 40 liters of freshwater per day for drinking, cooking, and sanitation needs alone. Yet some 1.1 billion people world-wide do not have access to safe, clean drinking water. As a result, many people become sick, some lives are shortened, and some die.

Half of the world's hospital beds are filled with people suffering from water-borne diseases. According to the World Health Organization, each year, an estimated 4 billion people get sick with diarrhea as a result of drinking unsafe water. More than 2 million of them die; mostly children under the age of 5, most of them poor, and most of them living in the developing world.

In developing countries, 80 percent of all waste is discharged untreated, often because of lack of regulations and resources. As populations and industry expand, **they** add to that equation new sources of pollution and increased demand for clean water. Human and environmental health suffers as a result, and future agricultural and drinking water supplies are put at risk.

The ability of a society to develop is critically dependent on sustainable and sufficient supplies of high-quality water, and good sanitation services and practices. We can help solve the problems, but in the end, change must come from within, with strong investments not only in infrastructure, but also in local governance and capacity building.

Choose the correct answer:

1-The best title to this passage is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) the developing world | b) the importance of clean water |
| c) how to treat diseases | d) human health |

2-The opposite of the underlined word 'prosperous' is:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a) unusual | b) uncaring | c) unsuccessful | d) impatient |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

3-The underlined word 'they' refer to:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) water supplies | b) sources of pollution |
| c) human health | d) populations and industries |

4-Untreated waste is a source of :

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------|
| a) energy | b) heat | c) pollution | d) clean water |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------|

5-To develop a society, there must be strong ----- in infrastructure.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a) investments | b) industry | c) environment | d) unsafe water |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|

6-The problem of unsafe and unclean water is mainly found in:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) North America | b) Antarctica |
| c) developing countries | d) developed countries |

Answer the following questions:

7-What happens when people don't have clean drinking water?

8-How many people die of diarrhea every year?

9-According to the passage, what does the development of a society depend on?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| a) More important than anything else |
| b) Carried by or through water |

C- Writing**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:****Nagy and Sameh are talking about where to go this evening.**

- Nagy** : -----(1)-----?
- Sameh** : I don't know. Perhaps I'll go to the club this evening.
- Nagy** : What about going to the cinema instead?
- Sameh** : No, -----(2)-----.
- Nagy** : Well, what do you suggest?
- Sameh** : -----(3)----- is a good idea.
- Nagy** : Wonderful. -----(4)-----?
- Sameh** : I like watching the clowns and the animal show.
----- (5) -----?
- Nagy** : Just once. It was 4 years ago.
- Sameh** : I expect we'll have a good time there.
- Nagy** : -----(6)-----.

Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:**"How can we reduce the dangers of natural disasters like earthquakes and flood?"****A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- Scientists experiment on animals for a host of different reasons. One of them is to investigate potential treatments for human diseases.
- 2- The destruction of forests is causing great damage to the environment and may lead to the extinction of many species.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- يجب أن نحافظ علي البيئة بقدر المستطاع حتى يستطيع أولادنا و أحفادنا أن يتمتعوا بالعالم الذي نعيش فيه.
- 2- يجب أن يتعاون الأفراد مع وزارة البيئة للتخلص من الكميات الهائلة من القمامة و المخلفات التي تؤدي إلى تدمير البيئة

**Life is like a mountain, hard to climb.
But once you get to the top, the view is beautiful**

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